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WORK AT HOME IN 2001

In May 2001, 19.8 million persons usually did some work at home as part of their primary job, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. These workers, who reported working at home at least once per week, accounted for 15 percent of total employment.

These findings are from a special supplement to the May 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on work at home were last collected in the CPS in May 1997; however, due to changes in the questions asked, much of the data for May 2001 is not comparable with the May 1997 data. Additional information about the May 2001 survey, including a discussion of data comparability with the May 1997 survey, is provided in the Technical Note. Highlights from the 2001 data include:

- Half of those who usually worked at home were wage and salary workers who took work home from the job on an unpaid basis. Another 17 percent had a formal arrangement with their employer to be paid for the work they did at home. The remainder who worked at home—30 percent—were self-employed.
- Wage and salary workers who were expressly paid to work at home worked there 18 hours per week on average; those who were just taking work home from the job usually worked about 7 hours per week at home.
- Four-fifths of those who regularly worked at home were employed in managerial, professional, and sales jobs.
- About 8 people in 10 used a computer for the work they did at home, and about 6 in 10 made use of Internet or e-mail access.
- Two-thirds of those who usually work at home reported that they did so because they need to “finish or catch up on work” or because it is the “nature of the job.”

Pay Status

Of the 13.9 million wage and salary workers who usually did some work at home in 2001, about 3.4 million had a formal arrangement with their employer to be paid for the time they put in at home. Nearly half of these paid home workers spent 8 hours or more per week working at home, and about 1 in 6 put in 35 hours or more at home. On average, those expressly paid for their work time at home logged 18 hours per week at home. (See tables 3 and 5.)

The vast majority of wage and salary workers who do some job-related work at home on a regular basis do so without a formal arrangement to be paid for this work. Of the 10.3 million workers just taking work home from the job, fewer than 1 in 4 regularly worked 8 hours or more per week at home. Workers doing unpaid job-related activity at home averaged about 7 hours per week. (See table 4.)

Occupation and Industry

Regardless of whether or not there was a formal arrangement to be paid for the work done at home, most home workers were employed in managerial, professional, and sales occupations. Among those paid to work at home, about half worked in managerial and professional specialty jobs, and another 1 in 5 worked in sales occupations. (See tables 1 and 3.)

Managers and professionals accounted for a higher proportion (about three-fourths) of those just taking work home from the job. Schoolteachers (excluding college) especially were likely to do unpaid work at home, with 2.7 million—or almost half of all teachers—reporting such activity in 2001. Another 1.3 million persons who put in time at home without an explicit pay arrangement worked in sales jobs. (See table 4.)

From an industry perspective, workers employed in the services industries (such as business services, educational services, and other professional services) were among the most likely to usually work at home in 2001. Overall, about 1 out of every 5 workers in services usually did some work at home, similar to the proportions in finance, insurance, and real estate and wholesale trade. Among those paid to work at home, almost half were employed in services (1.6 million); for those doing unpaid work at home, about three-fifths worked in the services industry (6.3 million). (See tables 1, 3, and 4.)

Demographics

Women and men were about equally likely to do some job-related work at home in 2001. Whites were more than twice as likely as blacks and Hispanics to work at home, reflecting, at least in part, their relatively higher concentration in managerial and professional occupations. The work-at-home rate for parents was slightly higher than for persons without children. (See tables 1 and 2.)

Use of Electronic Equipment

Nearly 80 percent of those engaged in some job-related work at home in 2001 used a computer, and the same proportion used a telephone, as part of their work at home. About 63 percent of all persons who usually worked at home made use of the Internet or e-mail to do their work. In general, those who were paid to work at home were more likely to use electronic equipment than workers who were just taking work home from the job. (See table 5.)

Reason for Job-Related Work at Home

Among wage and salary workers who were just taking work home on an unpaid basis, the most common reason for working at home was to “finish or catch up on work” (57 percent). An additional 31 percent reported that they worked at home at least once per week because it was the “nature of the job.” For those paid to work at home as part of a formal arrangement with their employer, the reasons were more varied. For example, 38 percent reported it was the “nature of the job,” 23 percent indicated that “business is conducted from home,” 16 percent worked at home to “finish or catch up on work,” and 11 percent arranged to work at home to “coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs.” Almost half of self-employed workers indicated the main reason for working at home was because their “business is conducted from home,” with an additional 24 percent responding that it was the “nature of the job” to work at home. (See table 6.)

Frequency of Work at Home

The focus of this report is the 19.8 million persons who reported in May 2001 that they worked at home at least once per week. The total number of persons who reported that they worked at home in the May 2001 survey—regardless of how often they engaged in home-based work activity—was 25.0 million (19.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment). This includes, in addition to those who usually worked at home, 2.1 million persons who worked at home at least once every 2 weeks, 1.8 million who worked at home at least once per month, and 1.0 million who worked at home less than once per month. (See table 7.)

By way of comparison, in May 1997, 22.4 million employed persons did at least some work at home as part of their primary job (17.8 percent of total nonagricultural employment). (See Technical Note for a discussion of data comparability between the May 1997 and May 2001 surveys.)

Technical Note

These data and other information on work at home were obtained from a supplement to the May 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), principally to gather information on employment and unemployment for the nation. (Data for May 2001 were based on a sample size of 50,000 households.) Respondents to the May 2001 supplement answered questions about work schedules, job-related work at home, and other related topics. The data in this release pertain to workers who did some job-related work at home.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the “true” population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the “true” population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For a full discussion of the reliability of data from the CPS and information on estimating standard errors, see the “Explanatory Notes and Estimates of Error” section of *Employment and Earnings*.

Concepts

Data discussed in this release on job-related work at home were obtained from the following questions:

As part of this job, do you do any of your work at home?

1. Yes
2. No

Do you have a formal arrangement with your employer to be paid for the work you do at home, or were you just taking work home from the job?

1. Paid
2. Taking work home

How frequently do you work at home? (Interviewer reads all.)

1. At least once a week
2. At least once every two weeks
3. At least once a month
4. Less than once a month

When you work at home, how many hours per week do you work at home for this job?

1. Hours: ____
2. It varies

Do you use any of the following (electronic) equipment at home to do your work? (Interviewer reads all.)

1. Computer, including laptop
2. E-mail or Internet access
3. Fax
4. Telephone, cell phone, or pager
5. Some other electronic or communication equipment

What is the main reason why you work at home? (Interviewer reads all.)

1. Finish or catch up on work
2. Business is conducted from home
3. Nature of the job
4. Coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs
5. Reduce commuting time or expense
6. Local transportation or pollution control program
7. Some other reason

Special notes on May 2001 work-at-home data

This release focuses on persons who worked at home at least once per week on their primary job (in nonagricultural industries). This group—referred to as those who *usually* worked at home—totaled 19.8 million in May 2001 and accounted for about four-fifths of all persons who responded that they did job-related work at home. When persons who worked at home less frequently are included (that is, at least once every 2 weeks, once per month, or less than once per month), a total of 25.0 million workers engaged in work at home to some degree in May 2001. Unpublished tabulations of 2001 data for all workers—not restricted by frequency of work at home—are available upon request.

There are some notable differences between the data collected in May 2001 and those collected in May 1997 that limit comparability of the estimates from the two surveys. Data on frequency of work at home were not collected in May 1997. However, even if the broadest measure of work at home from the May 2001 data is used, some data cannot be readily compared with May 1997 estimates due to differences in questionnaire wording. Most notably, data on hours worked at home collected in May 2001 are not strictly comparable with data from the May 1997 survey. Wording changes in other questions in the May 2001 survey limit comparisons for other characteristics of work

at home and have the potential to affect comparisons to some degree for all of the work-at-home measures. Moreover, May 1997 work-at-home data tabulated by BLS and published in USDL news release 98-93 pertained only to those *at work* during the survey reference week. This restriction does not apply to May 2001 and May 1997 data published in this release, which relate to *total employed persons* (includes those with a job but not at work). Hence, in general, BLS tabulations of work-at-home data for May 2001 and May 1997 are not strictly comparable.

It also should be noted that questions on several important aspects of work at home that BLS included in the May 2001 supplement were not asked of the full sample because of programming problems in the computerized questionnaire when the survey was conducted. For example, several questions intended to obtain information on home-based businesses and on whether a person used employer-provided equipment for their work at home were not asked of most respondents in the survey. Consequently, data on these aspects of work at home are not available from the May 2001 survey.

Table 1. Job-related work at home on primary job by sex, occupation, industry, race, Hispanic origin, class of worker, and pay status, May 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Total employed ¹ | Persons who usually worked at home ² | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total | Percent of total employed | Percent distribution by class of worker ³ | | | |
| | | | | Total | Wage and salary | | Self-employed ⁴ |
| | | | | | Paid work at home | Unpaid work at home | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 131,803 | 19,759 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 52.0 | 29.7 |
| Men | 69,659 | 10,291 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 50.5 | 32.6 |
| Women | 62,144 | 9,468 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 53.7 | 26.5 |
| Occupation | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 42,442 | 12,628 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 62.8 | 22.4 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 20,484 | 5,262 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 52.5 | 30.0 |
| Professional specialty | 21,958 | 7,366 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 70.1 | 17.0 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 38,203 | 4,669 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 40.2 | 33.9 |
| Technicians and related support | 4,392 | 305 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 36.0 | 48.4 | 14.3 |
| Sales occupations | 15,636 | 3,133 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 40.3 | 38.9 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 18,174 | 1,231 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 37.8 | 25.8 |
| Service occupations | 18,189 | 972 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 18.4 | 55.1 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 14,737 | 1,050 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 19.4 | 64.4 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 17,553 | 381 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 24.3 | 49.3 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 678 | 59 | 8.7 | 100.0 | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Industry | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 590 | 65 | 11.1 | 100.0 | (⁵) | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Construction | 9,153 | 1,134 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 20.5 | 65.2 |
| Manufacturing | 19,466 | 1,806 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 54.9 | 15.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 10,072 | 898 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 49.4 | 26.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,207 | 1,009 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 47.9 | 25.6 |
| Retail trade | 21,963 | 1,529 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 36.4 | 49.8 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 8,693 | 1,810 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 48.2 | 33.0 |
| Services | 50,374 | 10,926 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 57.2 | 27.1 |
| Public administration | 6,285 | 581 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 69.8 | ± |
| Race and Hispanic origin | | | | | | | |
| White | 110,109 | 17,947 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 51.6 | 30.0 |
| Black | 15,116 | 1,152 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 57.9 | 26.0 |
| Hispanic origin | 13,946 | 937 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 49.2 | 28.4 |

¹ Includes persons who did not provide information on work at home.

² Persons who usually work at home are defined as those who work at home at least once per week as part of their primary job.

³ Unpaid family workers and wage and salary workers who did not report pay status are included in total but not shown separately.

⁴ Includes both the incorporated and unincorporated

self-employed.

⁵ Data not shown where the base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Job-related work at home on primary job by sex, marital status, presence and age of children, and pay status, May 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Total employed ¹ | Persons who usually worked at home ² | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Total | Percent of total employed | Percent distribution by class of worker ³ | | | |
| | | | | Total | Wage and salary | | Self-employed ⁴ |
| | | | | | Paid work at home | Unpaid work at home | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 131,803 | 19,759 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 52.0 | 29.7 |
| Married, spouse present | 75,248 | 13,916 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 51.1 | 30.9 |
| Not married | 56,555 | 5,843 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 54.2 | 26.7 |
| Never married | 35,196 | 3,086 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 60.0 | 19.6 |
| Other marital status | 21,358 | 2,757 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 47.6 | 34.7 |
| Without own children under 18 | 81,059 | 11,121 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 52.3 | 31.0 |
| With own children under 18 | 50,744 | 8,638 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 51.6 | 27.9 |
| With youngest child 6 to 17 | 29,227 | 5,058 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 52.8 | 28.5 |
| With youngest child under 6 | 21,517 | 3,580 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 49.9 | 27.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 69,659 | 10,291 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 50.5 | 32.6 |
| Married, spouse present | 42,153 | 7,616 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 51.1 | 32.3 |
| Not married | 27,506 | 2,675 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 48.9 | 33.2 |
| Never married | 18,943 | 1,571 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 52.9 | 26.4 |
| Other marital status | 8,562 | 1,104 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 43.2 | 42.8 |
| Without own children under 18 | 43,625 | 5,763 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 48.5 | 35.8 |
| With own children under 18 | 26,034 | 4,527 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 53.1 | 28.4 |
| With youngest child 6 to 17 | 14,216 | 2,652 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 51.0 | 31.6 |
| With youngest child under 6 | 11,818 | 1,875 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 56.1 | 23.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 62,144 | 9,468 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 53.7 | 26.5 |
| Married, spouse present | 33,095 | 6,300 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 51.2 | 29.1 |
| Not married | 29,049 | 3,168 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 58.6 | 21.3 |
| Never married | 16,253 | 1,516 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 67.3 | 12.6 |
| Other marital status | 12,796 | 1,652 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 50.6 | 29.3 |
| Without own children under 18 | 37,434 | 5,357 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 56.5 | 25.8 |
| With own children under 18 | 24,710 | 4,111 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 50.0 | 27.4 |
| With youngest child 6 to 17 | 15,011 | 2,406 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 54.8 | 25.1 |
| With youngest child under 6 | 9,699 | 1,705 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 43.1 | 30.7 |

¹ Includes persons who did not provide information on work at home.

² Persons who usually work at home are defined as those who work at home at least once per week as part of their primary job.

³ Unpaid family workers and wage and salary workers who did not report pay status are included in total but not shown separately.

⁴ Includes both the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries. Children are own children and include sons, daughters, step-children, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children.

Table 3. Hours of paid job-related work at home on primary job among wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, May 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Paid work at home ¹ | Percent distribution by hours worked at home ² | | | | | Mean weekly hours usually worked at home |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| | | Total | Hours vary | Less than 8 hours | 8 hours or more | | |
| | | | | | Total | 35 hours or more | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 3,436 | 100.0 | 27.4 | 24.5 | 47.6 | 15.7 | 18.0 |
| Men | 1,642 | 100.0 | 30.9 | 23.3 | 45.1 | 14.8 | 17.8 |
| Women | 1,794 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 49.9 | 16.5 | 18.1 |
| Occupation | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 1,798 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 47.4 | 13.9 | 17.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 880 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 24.3 | 49.3 | 12.9 | 16.8 |
| Professional specialty | 918 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 23.9 | 45.6 | 14.9 | 17.2 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 1,155 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 22.1 | 50.3 | 16.7 | 19.1 |
| Technicians and related support | 110 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 24.6 | 35.3 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| Sales occupations | 635 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 18.9 | 53.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 411 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 26.5 | 50.3 | 21.0 | 19.5 |
| Service occupations | 234 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 19.6 | 54.7 | 33.1 | 26.9 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 165 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 47.2 | 22.1 | 2.7 | 7.8 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 74 | 100.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 10 | 100.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Industry | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 9 | 100.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Construction | 131 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 36.5 | 31.7 | 5.1 | 13.2 |
| Manufacturing | 518 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 21.5 | 51.2 | 12.5 | 16.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 205 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 29.7 | 54.8 | 25.3 | 19.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 247 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 15.0 | 56.0 | 12.9 | 17.8 |
| Retail trade | 196 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 32.5 | 43.9 | 10.3 | 14.2 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 340 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 24.0 | 45.3 | 9.5 | 15.1 |
| Services | 1,618 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 24.3 | 47.5 | 19.0 | 19.9 |
| Public administration | 172 | 100.0 | 33.7 | 27.1 | 37.7 | 12.8 | 15.7 |
| Race and Hispanic origin | | | | | | | |
| White | 3,138 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 24.4 | 48.0 | 15.0 | 17.7 |
| Black | 172 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 22.1 | 48.1 | 28.9 | 23.2 |
| Hispanic origin | 191 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 15.9 | 51.8 | 27.6 | 23.2 |

¹ Includes persons who worked at home at least once per week but did not report the number of hours usually worked.

² Persons who did not report the number of hours worked are included in total but not shown separately.

³ Data not shown where the base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries who reported that they usually work at home at least

once per week as part of their primary job and exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 4. Hours of unpaid job-related work at home on primary job among wage and salary workers by selected characteristics, May 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Unpaid work at home ¹ | Percent distribution by hours worked at home ² | | | | | Mean weekly hours usually worked at home |
|--|----------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Total | Hours vary | Less than 8 hours | 8 hours or more | | |
| | | | | | Total | 35 hours or more | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 10,278 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 47.4 | 22.6 | 1.0 | 6.8 |
| Men | 5,197 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 47.7 | 21.7 | .8 | 6.7 |
| Women | 5,081 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 47.1 | 23.7 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| Occupation | | | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 7,924 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 47.0 | 24.1 | .9 | 6.9 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 2,762 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 53.5 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 6.2 |
| Professional specialty | 5,163 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 43.5 | 27.2 | .8 | 7.3 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 1,876 | 100.0 | 33.2 | 46.3 | 19.5 | 1.4 | 6.8 |
| Technicians and related support | 147 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 40.0 | 18.5 | 2.5 | 6.9 |
| Sales occupations | 1,263 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 41.6 | 22.2 | 1.1 | 7.2 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 465 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 61.2 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 5.7 |
| Service occupations | 179 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 60.1 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 203 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 58.7 | 8.1 | .9 | 4.7 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 92 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 58.1 | 6.8 | ± | 4.5 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 4 | 100.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Industry | | | | | | | |
| Mining | 39 | 100.0 | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) | (³) |
| Construction | 232 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 49.4 | 13.2 | 1.3 | 5.4 |
| Manufacturing | 991 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 51.2 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 6.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 444 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 55.7 | 18.3 | .5 | 5.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 483 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 49.7 | 21.3 | .8 | 6.9 |
| Retail trade | 557 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 49.4 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 6.4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 872 | 100.0 | 34.2 | 47.4 | 17.5 | .9 | 6.5 |
| Services | 6,255 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 45.2 | 25.2 | 1.1 | 7.2 |
| Public administration | 405 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 58.6 | 19.1 | ± | 5.6 |
| Race and Hispanic origin | | | | | | | |
| White | 9,260 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 47.5 | 22.7 | 1.1 | 6.9 |
| Black | 667 | 100.0 | 34.0 | 44.2 | 20.9 | .8 | 6.3 |
| Hispanic origin | 461 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 46.8 | 17.6 | .6 | 6.0 |

¹ Includes persons who worked at home at least once per week but did not report the number of hours usually worked.

² Persons who did not report the number of hours worked are included in total but not shown separately.

³ Data not shown where the base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries who reported that they usually work at home at least

once per week as part of their primary job and exclude the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Dash represents zero.

Table 5. Job-related work at home on primary job by usage of electronic equipment at home, sex, class of worker, and pay status, May 2001

(In thousands)

| Characteristic | Worked at home ¹ | Workers using electronic equipment for work | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | Computer | Internet or e-mail | Fax | Telephone | Other |
| Total, 16 years and over | 19,759 | 15,282 | 12,360 | 7,829 | 15,333 | 1,266 |
| Men | 10,291 | 8,215 | 6,953 | 4,647 | 8,634 | 765 |
| Women | 9,468 | 7,067 | 5,407 | 3,182 | 6,699 | 501 |
| Class of worker and pay status² | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers ³ | 13,856 | 11,059 | 8,872 | 4,668 | 10,246 | 864 |
| Paid work at home | 3,436 | 2,795 | 2,422 | 1,813 | 2,865 | 312 |
| Unpaid work at home | 10,278 | 8,180 | 6,382 | 2,802 | 7,270 | 542 |
| Self-employed ⁴ | 5,860 | 4,193 | 3,474 | 3,140 | 5,061 | 402 |

¹ Persons who worked at home at least once per week.

² Excludes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

³ Includes persons who worked at home but did not report pay status.

⁴ Includes both the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural

industries who reported that they usually work at home at least once per week as part of their primary job. The number of workers using electronic equipment at home exceeds the total number who worked at home because many of these workers used more than one type of equipment. "Other" electronic equipment includes scanners and other types of computer-related peripheral equipment.

Table 6. Job-related work at home on primary job by reason for working at home, sex, class of worker, and pay status, May 2001
(In thousands)

| Characteristic | Worked at home ¹ | Reason for working at home | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Finish or catch up on work | Business is conducted from home | Nature of the job | Coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs | Reduce commuting time or expense | Local transportation or pollution control program | Some other reason |
| Total, 16 years and over | 19,759 | 7,375 | 3,770 | 5,937 | 1,076 | 269 | 4 | 1,224 |
| Men | 10,291 | 3,936 | 2,054 | 3,091 | 339 | 157 | 4 | 638 |
| Women | 9,468 | 3,439 | 1,716 | 2,846 | 737 | 112 | ± | 587 |
| Class of worker and pay status² | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers ³ | 13,856 | 6,431 | 1,115 | 4,508 | 706 | 226 | 4 | 795 |
| Paid work at home | 3,436 | 548 | 786 | 1,291 | 379 | 138 | 4 | 275 |
| Unpaid work at home | 10,278 | 5,855 | 300 | 3,165 | 317 | 88 | ± | 508 |
| Self-employed ⁴ | 5,860 | 943 | 2,623 | 1,422 | 370 | 43 | ± | 426 |

¹ Persons who worked at home at least once per week. This total includes persons who did not report a reason for working at home.

² Excludes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

³ Includes persons who worked at home but did not report pay status.

⁴ Includes both the incorporated and unincorporated self-employed.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries who reported that they usually work at home at least once per week as part of their primary job. Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Job-related work at home on primary job by sex, occupation, industry, race, Hispanic origin, and frequency of work at home, May 2001
(In thousands)

| Characteristic | Total who worked at home ¹ | Worked at home at least once per week ² | Worked at home at least once every 2 weeks | Worked at home at least once per month | Worked at home less than once per month |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Total, 16 years and over | 25,000 | 19,759 | 2,072 | 1,770 | 994 |
| Men | 12,879 | 10,291 | 1,069 | 849 | 457 |
| Women | 12,121 | 9,468 | 1,003 | 921 | 538 |
| Occupation | | | | | |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 15,869 | 12,628 | 1,339 | 1,095 | 557 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 6,964 | 5,262 | 706 | 561 | 299 |
| Professional specialty | 8,905 | 7,366 | 632 | 534 | 258 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 6,065 | 4,669 | 526 | 473 | 312 |
| Technicians and related support | 527 | 305 | 74 | 78 | 65 |
| Sales occupations | 3,656 | 3,133 | 231 | 155 | 88 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 1,882 | 1,231 | 221 | 239 | 160 |
| Service occupations | 1,189 | 972 | 66 | 72 | 36 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 1,327 | 1,050 | 103 | 96 | 58 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 477 | 381 | 34 | 34 | 21 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 73 | 59 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Industry | | | | | |
| Mining | 93 | 65 | 16 | 8 | 4 |
| Construction | 1,418 | 1,134 | 108 | 94 | 63 |
| Manufacturing | 2,461 | 1,806 | 255 | 221 | 139 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 1,210 | 898 | 134 | 105 | 57 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,224 | 1,009 | 129 | 36 | 41 |
| Retail trade | 1,949 | 1,529 | 146 | 155 | 80 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,391 | 1,810 | 245 | 199 | 89 |
| Services | 13,283 | 10,926 | 927 | 776 | 444 |
| Public administration | 971 | 581 | 112 | 176 | 79 |
| Race and Hispanic origin | | | | | |
| White | 22,525 | 17,947 | 1,849 | 1,563 | 827 |
| Black | 1,572 | 1,152 | 158 | 127 | 99 |
| Hispanic origin | 1,195 | 937 | 108 | 85 | 45 |

¹ Includes persons who did not report frequency of work at home.

² Persons who usually work at home—that is, persons who worked at home at least once per week—are the focus of this report.

NOTE: Data refer to employed persons in nonagricultural industries who reported that they

usually work at home as part of their primary job. Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.